in Hungary, that at any revolt, promising a fair success, every class and nationality of the

Other considerations confirm him in this pinion-the number of young, able-bodied men in the villages-the fact asserted by Hungarians, that 300,000 men could be raised in a few days to fight for Hungary-that over 100,000 Honveds, tried Hungarian soldiers, distributed through the Austrian army, who would be certain to revolt in a war for independence; and the wonderful attachment which each Hungarian feels for his country—an illustration of which feeling runs through the address of Kossuth. Again :

"Let no one expect anything for Hungary from conspiracies. The character of the people is too open and honorable for such movements. They never could keep a secret in the most dangerous political times of their history, and the Austrians would outwit them at once in

any secret intrigues.

The danger which Austria has to fear, is from one of those sudden outbursts of passion, which no Government can anticipate or con-trol. They will goad on the gallant nation until it turns upon them, almost in the fury of

"The world has witnessed many terrible struggles for freedom or revenge, but none which history has recorded will be like that when Hungary rises once more to be free. A nation of strong men, embittered and maddened by years of insult, and oppression, and and degradation, will be fighting in despair. There will be no hope and no escape—mercy will not be thought of. I know the people, and I am sure that there is hardly a man on the Hungarian plain, from the clergyman of the village to the lowest peasant of the prairie, who will not grasp seythe or sword for this last contest. It will be the final effort—the last struggle of a nation for life.

"In the event of any such outbreak, nothing is to be feared from the Austrian soldiers is to be feared from the Austrian soldiers within the country. They are few in number compared with the multitudes around them, and except in Grosswardein and that neighborhood, quite as disaffected, often, as the people themselves.

"The two great difficulties will be, first, in

the want of arms, and secondly, in the interference of the Russians. If it were not for these two dangers, there could hardly be a doubt of the result. If Hungary could receive foreign assistance, either from America or England. there would be little trouble from the want of is a small squadron landed at Figure percelible short than

all which would be hereafter required, as was the case in 1848 and 1849.

"For the intervention of Russia, nothing would be of use except the direct interference of England; and even that might be found of no avail. But careful men are of opinion, that if Austria could be threatened on any other side, as for instance, by Democratic insurrections in Italy, Hungary could defend her-self, even now, against them both. With the Nation united as it is now, without treachery ergy of despair, what might not be accom-

#### ANOTHER BID FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The Presidential aspirants from Pennsylvania are indefatigable, about these days, in showing their devotion to the Union. Hon. RICHARD RUSH, former Minister to England, is the last one on the carpet. The Democrats of East Smithfield, Bradford county, held a mass meeting on the 8th of October, to which meeting Mr. Rush was invited. He embraced the occasion to define his position. His letter is dated 23d of September, and was probably intended to swell Mr. Bigler's majority in that A REVIEW OF DR. LORD'S SKEMON IN SUPPORT OF region; but, as the views expressed do not coincide with those of the sturdy Democracy of delphia," He says:

She [Pennsylvania] ought to rally around the Fugitive Slave Law in the spirit evinced at the vast Union meeting in Philadelphia, in No-vember last, when whole thousands of our Whig friends, though political opponents, en-thusiastically cheered, with the devotion of patriots and a wisdom above all party, the solution for its full and hearty exec not in its words only, but in its great import and transcendent national objects." \* \*
"That law is more vital to the preservation

of the Federal Constitution than any of the laws of Congress, or all of them put together, the opposition to which produced the insurrections I have mentioned. This is my sincere be-

f" \* \* \* \* \* \*
"I can discern no mode that would give such hope of stopping this spirit of murder and treason within our borders, as to choose Col. Bigler Governor in October. He, if elected, would not only do his best to execute the Fugitive Slave Law as it is, but to reconcile our people to it as it is. The latter is what we want. is the great want. It would reach the root of the evil. Nothing else will. To talk of amendthe evil. Nothing else will. To talk of amend-ing or altering this law, under our present cir-cumstances, seems to me in the highest degree improper. It ought not to be dreamed of. To attempt it would be to agitate anew the Slavery question; and this would be near akin to breaking up the Union. The law should stand, and stand as it is, if we wish the Union to

Mr. Rush is evidently not the man for the hour. He is timid, fearful, trembling. He does not counsel support of the Fugitive Slave Law because it is proper, just, and right; but, "the eyes of the South" are upon Pennsylvania, and he fears the consequences unless she approves it. Like the wicked mentioned in Scripture, he exhibits a disposition to "flee when no man pursueth." When shall the statesman rise in Pennsylvania who shall occupy the position taken by President Jackson, "to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and will submit to nothing that is wrong?" When Pennsylvania presents such a candidate, she may entertain some hope of furnishing a President, but not

It is a well-known fact that the Democracy of Bradford supported Col. Bigler on the ground taken by Mr. Wilmot, previous to the election, which was this: that the gubernatorial election being a State election, National issues should be held in abeyance—they would support Col. Bigler, but did not wish to be considered as approving of the Compromise measures of the last Congress. It is not to be assumed that the Democracy of Bradford approve the Fugitive Slave Law. They do not.

# ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

The steamer Africa arrived at New York on the 2d instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the

The President of France had distributed an immense number of crosses of the Legion of Honor, and had ordered a large sum of money to the disabled soldiers.

General Cavaignac had been liberated but refused to accept his release, unless the same favor was extended to his fellow-prisoners. An aid-de-camp had arrived from the Czar

of Russia, to congratulate Louis Napoleon upon the success of his coup d'etat. The French army in Algeria are said to be

Spain.-The Madrid Gazette contains an important document from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to Mr. Webster's note on the Affairs, in reply to Mr. Webster's note on the Cuban affair, and expressive of the highest satisfaction at its tone, because it is considered an act of justice which satisfies Spain as much as it exalts the Government of the United States, of which her Majesty's Government never ceased to expect that it would disapprove such painful events, and that the legality of its conduct upon this occasion would offer new guaranties and greater securities for the maintenance of the friendly relations which, with

reciprocal advantage, have constantly existed between the two Governments. The Gazette concludes by announcing the pardon of all the prisoners connected with the late Cuban expedition who may be citizens of the United States, whether in Spain, fulfilling their sentences, or

Austria.-Kossuth's sister, and several Hungarian nobles, who had been made prisoners by the Government, had arrived at Vienna in special train, on the 10th of December. It was reported in diplomatic circles, that Austria was about to take a position hostile to

England.

on account of recent events in France, lest the French army should be withdrawn from Rome Seventy-six non-commissioned officers had been expelled from the army, by order of the

Prussia.-The Frankfort Diet, it is said, has resolved, at the instigation of Austria, to address a diplomatic note to the English Government, requesting the surrender of political refugees residing in England.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

YOUNG AMERICANS ABROAD; OR, VACATIONS IN EUROPE. Travels in England, France, Holland Belgium, Prussia, and Switzerland; with illustratrations. Boston : Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This very agreeable volume is a collection of letters, written by-three intelligent lads while on a visit to the Old World, with their tutor, during the spring and summer of the past year. We cordially recommend it to the young of our country.

A LABY'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. A selecte translation from the German of Ida Pfeiffer, by Mrs. Percy Linnett. New York: Harper & Broth ers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

A simple announcement of a good transla tion from the original book of travels by this brave and distinguished woman, will, we are assured, be quite sufficient for our readers.

THE TUTOR'S WARD. A Novel. By the Author o "Wayfaring Sketches," "Use and Abuse." New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale as above. We can only say, from the little we have been able to read of this work, that it promises

to be a pleasing and interesting story. THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISother.

An admirable number of the sord and transport BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. For sale

by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Wash-This number contains several excellent pa-

A LEGEND OF THE WALDENSES, AND OTHER TALES. By Mary J. Windle. Philadelphia: J. W. Moore For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

We are happy to say that this volume of pleasing romances has reached a third edition. It comes to us in a handsome form, and will, we trust, be one of the favorites of the season.

LETTERS ON THE CONDITION OF THE AFRICAN RACE IN THE UNITED STATES. By a Southern

We are sorry that neither the literary char acter nor the moral tone of this pamphlet entitle it to a favorable word from us. We wish the zealous authoress a better cause, but we do not wish her cause a better advocate. The truth has nothing to fear from such reasoners

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. Buffalo: A. M. Clapp & Co.

held until after the election. It was not pub- forced in the true spirit of American freedom lished until the first of the present month. We and of that higher liberty "wherewith Christ select a few gems from this production of the hath made us free." It is a fearless yet digniretired statesman of "Sydenham near Phila- fied rebuke of the time-serving Lower Law divines of the day.

## TICKNOR'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

First among these for me to remark upon, because first at my beart, is the "Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys," by Hawthorne. This is the sweetest, deepest, wildest, most peculiar and delicious book ever written for children. It was a beautiful thought in the author to go back into the morning of the world—the young days of music and poetry, and all ideal loveliness, for those deep moral and poetic teachings best fitted for the pure mind of a child. From the wildest extravagance of those classic myths the author brings out the holy, primeval, re-ligious spirit; and yet more abundantly calls it ligious spirit; and yet more abundantly calls it forth from those strange, exquisite fables whose highest meaning has hitherto seemed beauty, and only beauty. It is like flinging holy water about with a fragrant spray of summer roses.

There are in this pleasantest of pleasant volumes six stories, out of which it would be almost investible to allocate the summer seemed.

impossible to select an especial favorite, all are so admirable; but perhaps "The Chimera" is the most happily conceived and exquisitely fin-

A very charming little juvenile is one entitled "Tales from Catland." The style of these pretty fables is deliciously quaint and humor-

"Florence, the Parish Orphan," is a story by Eliza Buckminster Lee, powerfully and poeti-cally written. The tragic termination is at too much for the heart to bear; but finally the memory of poor Florence becomes "pleas-

Among the republications of Ticknor is beautiful collection from the "Spectator,' the De Courley papers—a most welcome offer-ing to the lovers of Addison and Steele. Longfellow's "Golden Legend" is on every-

body's lips just now. It is a curious book. Some pages seem lit with the gorgeous lights melting through the stained windows of old cathedrals-on others fall the glare of revels and the flush of wine cups—on others sleep the pure moon-light which fills a maiden's chamber, and now and then Lucifer flashes out sketchy and almost aerially delicate, like one of the angel-outlines of Flaxman, seems better than a finished, elaborated picture by another hand. The sad, sweet episode of Ireningard impressed me vividly, also; but the descriptive portions of the poem, and its peculiar, mellow, middle-aged tone, must be better appreciated by the scholar and the traveller than by one

"Poems, by Richard Henry Stoddard." This is a fair volume in every respect—a large promise, and no inconsiderable performance. Mr. Stoddard has a true poetic spirit, an exuberant fancy, a passionate love of the beautiful, and a most rare and delicate sense of hard. That he is a poet more sensuous than spiritual—that his poems more breathe of a dreamy, Oriental voluptuousness than speak the power and depth of genuine, earnest passion—is the im-pression left on my mind after reading the en-tire volume. But this comes from the youth of our poet. The larger experiences, the joys and deeper sorrows of riper years, will doubtless give to his poetry all it now lacks of strength and expression. The finest, at least the most elaborate, poem in the volume is "The Castle in the Air." It is a complete, real-distance of the complete, and the complete of the castle in the Air."

"Leonatus." This is full of a simple, touching tenderness. It is less gorgoous than the other, but more real—charming less the senses, but satisfying the heart. The lines "To a Celebrated Singer" are a glorious tribute of genius to genius—a prodigal outpouring of rare and delicious fancies. "The Two Brides," in another style, is sweet and solemn, because so tenderly human. I can but wish that Mr. Stoddard would give us more like this and "Leonatus," and leave the gods and goddesses to their old Greek heaven.

I have left myself little space for remarking upon Bayard Taylor's new volume of poems. But I am happy in knowing that ne word of praise is needed for it. There is much real poetry in the book, and at least three noble, complete poems—"Scrapion," "The Two Visions," and "The Waves." Mr. Taylor is a true

complete poems—"Scrapion," "The Two Visions," and "The Waves." Mr. Taylor is a true poet, though his fine physical life sometimes runs into his verse too much—making it too muscular and full-blooded, its movement becoming a regular pedestrian stride. G. G.

For the National Era. FIRE PICTURES. BY MISS ALICE CARRY

In the embers all aglow. Fancy makes the pictures plain As I listen to the snow Beating chill against the pane-The wild December snow On the lamp-illumined pane

Bent downward from his prime Like the ripe fruit from its bough As I muse my simple rhyme, I can see my father now. With the warning flowers of time Blooming white about his brow. Sadly flows the willow tree

On the bill so dear, yet dread, Where the resting-places be, Of our dear ones that are dead Where the mossy headstones be Of my early playmates dead But despite the dismal snow,

Blinding all the window o'er, And the wind, that, crouching low Whines against my study door In the embers' twilight glow I can see one picture more Down the beechen-shaded hills,

With the summer lambs at play Run the violet-nursing rills Through the meadows sweet with hay Where the gray-winged plover trills Of its joy the live-long day-Seeming almost within call

'Neath our ancient trysting tree Art thou pictured, source of all That was ever dear to me : But the wasted ombers fall, And the night is all I see-The night with gusts of snow

Blowing wild against the pane And the wind that cronches low. Crying mournfully in vain, And the dreams that come and go Through my memory-haunted brain New York, December 5, 1851.

#### LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Washington, January 5, 1852. STIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISRegion Crosby & enduring. All the world The first day of the year was, with us, beau-

especially phy anti agreeable. We saw all our friends, and in kindly greetings and lively chattings the hours flew by and bore away their sunlight, and it was night ere we were aware. God grant that the glory of sunshine, the light on the brow of the New Year, may be a sure promise, a prophecy of good cheer for

We visited the House on Friday, to listen to the debate on the Kossuth resolution. This was sufficiently spirited on both sides, but was conducted with most bitterness by the adverse and factional minority. Among this party I was surprised to find Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, whom I had before supposed too liberal in sentiment and too chivalrous in feeling for such a course of action. But this is a day of wonders—the colleague of Mr. Stanly, Mr. Clingman, has on this question taken the liberal side. "Saul also among the prophets!" Of all the five-minute speeches which we listened to, opposing the resolution, but two dis-played ability, and none exhibited a large and patriotic spirit. They contained the essence of lemagogueism in mean appeals to the jealousy, envy, and narrow prejudices of the people.
P. M.—We have just returned from the Capitol, where we witnessed Kossuth's intro-duction to the Senate, and heard of the passage of the resolution welcoming him to the House

The great Hungarian was presented by Gen. Shields to the President, and briefly but courously welcomed by him. The silent, dignified, and most fitting tribute of respect. The whole affair struck me as too hurried and unceremonious. A Senator near us explained his own want of courtesy in a manner quite satisfactory. He surely intended to rise, he said; but when Kossuth entered, he utterly forgot, in looking at him, his own rôle as Senator. Pray Heaven none present had a less honorable excuse for keeping their armchairs in face of their glorious guest.

I heard Kossuth on Saturday in a brief but hearty and beautiful reply to an address presented by the Ohio delegation. This address boldly and distinctly disclaimed for Ohio the doctrine of neutrality. The paper was altosilent, dignified, and most fitting tribute of re-spect. The whole affair struck me as too hur-

doctrine of neutrality. The paper was alto-gether too long, though ably written, and read with evident feeling. But you should have seen Kossuth's face when the pith, the marrow, the heart of it, came out—Intervention! A morning-light of hope dawned in his deep, shadowed eyes and played about his lips—he seemed to hail with a chastened exultation the cho of his own brave and thrilling words. Heaven grant that Ohio may fulfil her noble pledges, and not mock with a loud but empty promise the too-often betrayed faith of that

ous and poetic soul fraternizes with all great and beautiful things—thus writes: "What a glorious tremor of liberty the electric eloquence of Kossuth is sending through our land!" Yes; and it shall thrill on and on till the whole moral being of the nation answers to it in the fulness of life and power. His is not that eloquence which appeals to the prejudices, and rouses the passions of the multitude, swaying their will like a tempest, and dazzling their reason with a sudden, intense flame. He speaks "as never man spake," save our Divine Master, to the hearts and souls of men—to all that is highest and deepest in their natures. He awakens that pure and primal spirit of humanity—that inmost divinest sympathy binding man to man. From the East—the "morning land"—came the first great prophets and lead-ers of the world; and it would seem that the oriental richness, the solemn splendor, the He-brew fervor of Kossuth's genius, are the seal of Heaven on his "high calling" as the Messiah of the Gospel of freedom.

## FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

MAKAWAO MANI, October 1, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era : My DEAR SIR: I was deeply and painfully interested in your leading editorial of June 19th, which came to hand a few weeks since. 19th, which came to hand a few weeks since. Need I say that we may about as well be prepared to believe anything in the shape of dark conspiracy against holy freedom, and in behalf of slavery, as not? What a scheme of policy proposed by the leading politicians do you expose in this article! Had the authors of such an infamous scheme a modicum of shame, sarely they would blush, and abandon their nefarious designs. But they will do no such thing. Instead of this judging from the past, there is much reason to fear that they will hold on till they succeed. Not only do Southern on till they succeed. Not only do Southern politicians go all lengths to secure their favorite measures in support of their domestic institu-tions, but Northern politicians seem ready to sell themselves for office or emolument. Thus, between them, almost any scheme, however hateful, can be carried. I have many fears in I am not personally acquainted with many of the people of that country, I do know a good deal respecting it. We, at the islands, are well nigh in the very atmosphere of California. Several men who made some noise among us at the islands, and some of whom did not a little injury by their example and influence, are now there. Judging from the gross abuse which these last inflicted upon the islanders, which these last inflicted upon the islanders, and from the lack of sympathy in behalf of this nation exhibted by nearly all who went from us to that land of gold, I could not name more than one who, in my opinion, would ob-ject, on principle, to the introduction of slavery into their new State, though more than one might object on the ground of expediency. That there are many to be found in that country

introduction of slavery. I hope I am mistaken, but from what I hear of that country. I fear that there is a great lack of moral principle This great regulator is sadly wanting. Impulse has the helm. Hence the burst of passion, the frenzy of the mob, the victims of lynch law, of which you may have heard, and which are a burning disgrace to that country. I agree with you that there should be an antislavery press set agoing in that country. Do not cease to urge that point. Cannot there be found some thoroughgoing, enterprising young man, who will come over and help us on this side of the Rocky Mountains! I do not sup-

the enterprise would at once be a most sking one. Not unlikely, it would for a while be a sinking concern, unless sustained in part by the liberality of friends in the United States. And this, in my opinion, could and should be done. The cause demands it. I would have a corresponding editor at Washington, to keep the California editor promptly dvised of the state of things there, of the do ings of Congress, and of the plotting designs of politicians in different parts of the country. Who will not willingly aid in this good work of diffusing information on the subject of slavery through all California and Oregon, and the Hawaiian group of islands? I say the Hawaiian group, and I say so because, among other reasons, I have some fears that not long hence an attempt may be made to introduce slavery into this country. We have men now among us who in my opinion would not lift a finger to save this land from the blighting curse of slavery-nay, would assist, if called upon, to fasten the chain upon the neck of the people around them. I hope there are not many, but some there are, and only now and then can one be found who would do anything to save them from this fate worse than death. Last year, a stranger from California came down and staid a week or two at the islands. He represented himself as a New Englander, who had studied law, and spent much time at New Orleans. He was, as might be expected, a Northern man with Southern principles. His ostensible object among us was to purchase a large tract of land at the islands for a company then at California, and whom he named. during his stay at Mr. Torbert's, one of my neighbors on Mani, he intimated to that gentleman that he had been sent hither to reconnoitre the ground, and see if the soil was adapted to the growth of slaves—would suit the designs of those who traffic in the blood and bones, the bodies and souls of their fellow-men-Mr. Torbert, a son of old Pennsylvania, and of the Wilmot school, gave him a piece of his mind, and sent him back to his employers withlenduring. All the work! The work is to attempt anything of the kind here. No one

in common and the left Man, valoned a character worthy of a tool for Satan or any of his emissaries. But if the creature had no employers, it is quite certain that it was the thought of his own heart that these fur islands would afford a fine field for planting the vile institution of American slavery. have some fears that we shall hear again either from this vile man or from some others equally destitute of principle, and that efforts will be made to turn this into slave ground. I have no confidence, my dear sir, in men who have no moral principle. Just now we find men among us, of whom we hoped better things, leading for the erection of distilleries and the nportation of ardent spirits, free, or nearly of duties. The Lord rebuke men who would thus curse the Hawaiian community against the vile lust of rum and money, and I for one, have fears that we may find other foes to contend with. May we have grace to put on the whole armor of God, and contend till the last enemy shall be slain, and victory crown the arms of the Son of God, under whose anner we fight, and to whom alone we look

or success. Pray for us, all ye who love the ause of humanity and the Son of God. October 13 .- I am full, and will send off by the mail of this week. I mourn to add, in this connection, that Mr. William A. McLane, Esq., of whom I have spoken, departed this life on Monday, the 6th instant, aged 56. He was a Stanton, of Ohio, had the floor, for the purpose of the Chair. read the Era with great pleasure, and sympa-thised with the friends of the enslaved. We mourn the loss of such a man, for men of this stamp are few anywhere, very few with us. Will you notice his death? Yours, my dear

## STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE UNITED

STATES, NOVEMBER 25, 1851 From the forthcoming report of the Secre ary of the Treasury we take the following:

Denomination of Debt.
Principal and interest of the old funded and unfunded Treasury Notes of 1812, Yazoo Serip, &c., payable on presentation Debt of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia, assumed per act of May 20, 1836, 51, per cent interest, payable \$60,000 annually 840,000.00 utstanding Treasury Notes is sued prior to July 22, 1846, payable or fundable, payable on presentation 135.711.64

Outstanding Treasury Notes is 1846, payable or fundable payable on presentation outstanding Treasury Notes is sued under the act of January 28, 1847, payable or fundable.

payable on presentation oan of April 15, 1842, 6 per cent., payable December 31 1862 . Loan of March 3, 1843, 5 per

cent., payable July 1, 1853 -Loan of July 22, 1846, 6 per cent., payable November 12, oan of January 28, 1847, 6 per

cent., payable January 1, 1868 Loan of March 31, 1848, 6 per cent., payable July 1, 1868 Total -

Amount of debt December 1. Deduct Payments. Old debt -- \$2,869.19 Cities' debt Stock purchased, loan - 134 300 00 of 1843 Stock purchased, loan

of 1847 - 1 Stock for fourth and 1,070,450.00 fifth instalments of Mexican indemni-\*ty paid off - - 303,573.92 Treasury Notes paid

Payments since December 1, 1850.

To Mexico, instalments under treaty of 1848 Amount paid under awards by the Commissioners on claims on Mexico

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN has been en larged and improved in appearance, notwith-

ult. The seventh ballot stood-Dixon, 71; Guthrie, 48: scattering, 5.

FROM RECORDS OF GENEVA PRESEYTERY. "Resolved, That in the sense of this body, the late enactment of Congress, usually known its vital provisions, conflict with the anterior and paramount laws of God; and that thereand paran fore we do earnestly protest against it." A true copy.

"A fool," says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things: anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without object, putting trust in a stran-ger, and not knowing his friends from his foes." CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIETY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31. The Senate did not sit to-day

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2. Mr. Walker presented the memorial of the Industrial Congress of New York, praying that Congress would recall the American at the Court of France, and that all diplomatic and commercial relations with the French Government be suspended. He moved its reference

to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Mason opρosed the reference. He desired to stop this matter of intervention at once. Mr. Walker urged the reference : he, too desired the issue to come. It could only be presented upon the report of a Committee. Mr. Mangum said the issue would be pre-

mted in another shape.

Mr. Butler opposed the reference.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Davis continued

the debate, both opposing intervention.

Mr. Mason opposed the reference, because the memorial asked Congress to recall a Minister, which act was beyond the constitutional power of Congress. That could only be done the President. He moved the memorial be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to by the following

YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, But-

ler, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Downs, Gwin, Geyer, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Underwood—24.

Nays—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch,

Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Shields, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb-14. Several petitions and reports were pre

and made; and, upon the question of referring a bill to increase the salary of the Judges of New Mexico, no quorum voted; and then, on motion the Senate adjourned

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.

After the transaction of the usual necessar business, the hour for the reception of Governor Kossuth having arrived, the committee entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by him, and conducted him up the central aisle to the centre of the hall; when Mr. Shields, the chairman of the committee

said: Mr. President, we have the honor to an nounce to you Louis Kossuth, and to introduc him to the Senate of the United States The Senate having risen-

The President. Louis Kossuth, I welcome you to the Senate? Cates. The committee will conduct you to the seat which committee will conduct you to the seat which upon his breast, and making a low bow.

The committee then conducted him to a chair, provided for him, placed directly in front Secretary's desk; and he took his seat. Mr. Mangum. For the purpose of affording to the members of this body an opportunity to pay their respects to our illustrious guest,

move that we do now adjourn.

The Senate thereupon adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

The first business before the House was resolution moved yesterday, just previous to the adjournment, limiting the discussion on that before the Committee on the state of the Union to half an hour; and it was contended that such a rule could not be made applicable to a portion of the President's message, without

applying to the whole.

The Speaker decided that the motion was in order. Mr. Jones here appealed against the decision; and a motion to lay the appeal on the table was carried-yeas 121, nays 65. The decision of the Chair, therefore, was sustained The next difficulty was caused by the omis sion of the call for the previous question yes-terday by Mr. Clingman, when he moved for

the application of the half-hour rule; to which he called the attention of the Chair, while Mr. were universally taken against the decisions A motion was then made to amend the journals, but Mr. S. contended that this could not be done, while he had the floor. The Speaker, however, decided otherwise, and his

decision being appealed against, a motion was made and carried to lay the appeal on the tamade and carried to lay the appeal on the ta-ble—yeas 109, nays 41. The journals there-fore were ordered to be amended. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn till Saturday; upon which the yeas and nays were ordered,

and the motion was negatived-yeas 74, nay Tellers were then ordered on the previous question, which was carried-89 to 48. The Speaker was then about to take the sense of the House, that the resolution be put, when a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table; and the yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, the me

tion was negatived—yeas 100, nays 56.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the resolution, which was carried-yeas 102, nays

Mr. Cartter moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, which was carried. On motion of Mr. Stanly, the House resolved that when it adjourn, it stand adjourned until

Friday.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, when a considerable time was spent as to the course of proceedings, the Chairman considering that the resolution that the debate terminate in half an hour did not apply to the President's message generally, but only to that portion of it which refers to Louis Kossuth. He also decided that the message generally was before the Committee, and not the unfinished business of yesterday. The decision of the Chairman having been

appealed from, it was reversed on a vote of 29 80, and the resolution introduced by Mr

Cartter was taken up.
Mr. Disney, of Ohio, after some remarks as to the powers of the Committee, expressed him-self very fully in favor of the principle of na-tional intervention. He said the resolution before the Committee did not commit the House of Representatives, particularly after having invited Louis Kossuth to the United States. He stated, farther, that those rules which had been imposed upon themselves by three millions of freemen are totally inapplicable to a nation of twenty-five millions. He had seen nothing improper in the conduct or doctrines of Louis Kossuth; and whether it lead to war or not, it was the duty of the United States to protest against the infraction of national law by any

other power.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, expressed his sur-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, expressed his sur-prise at the principles avowed by his colleague, and handed in that portion of the farewell ad-dress of General Washington which is opposed to such a course as he was desirous of pursuing; and was going on to question Mr. Disney as to his views, when the half hour expired.

Mr. Venable moved, as an amendment, that the Speaker be requested to wait on Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House. The Chairman here stated that the resolution of the House, as it relates to the President' message, does not apply to the resolution be-fore the Committee, because it does not con-

Against this decision there was an appeal, and the yeas and nays being called, there were only 8 votes in the affirmative, and 99 in the

nect with the message by any reference what

mittee rise; tellers being appointed, 10 voted in
the affirmative, and 99 in the negative. There
being no quorum, the Clerk again called the
roll, and the same farce was gone through with
of reporting the facts to the House.
The Committee again resumed.
Mr. Letcher, of Kentucky, moved that the
Committee rise, and report the resolution of

the gentleman from Ohio.

The Chairman decided that the resolution was out of order; and on a motion that the

was out of order; and on a motion that the Committee rise, tellers were appointed—52 voting in the affirmative, and 85 in the negative. The motion was therefore lost, and tellers were appointed to take the sense of the House on the appeal against the decision of the Chair.

The half hour having arrived, to which the debate on the resolution was limited, Mr. Churchill proposed an amendment, providing that, by its adoption, the Government shall not depart from the policy of non-intervention,

by which it has hitherto been actuated; which he offered, he said, as a test vote, it having been stated, during the debate, that there are not twenty members in the House who approve of the principles that have been advanced by

Mr. Harris offered an amendment to the amendment, that the Committee inform M. Kossuth, that the settled policy of the United States is "friendship with all nations, but entangling alliances with none;" and expressed himself as being opposed to any procedure which would involve a departure from that course. The amendment proposed by Mr. H. was agreed to on a division of 82 to 53.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, again expressed himself as being opposed to the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Sweetser, of Ohio who advocated intervention in behalf of the down-trodden nations of Europe. He stood forth as the advocate of the oppressed of every nation, and declared that he was acting in accordance with the views of his constituents, and that he expressed the sentiments of one hundred thousand freemen of the State of

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, was not disposed to commit the Government on either side of the question. There are in Europe, he said, three undred millions of people, who are kept in subjection by an army of three millions; and when the former should strike a blow for freedom, the Government would know how to act. Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, defined and defended his position; and resented the state-ment which had been made, that those who

opposed the resolution were opposed to the deelopment of freedom.

Mr. Giddings referred to the votes of several members on former occasions, who then were willing to espouse the cause of the oppressed, but who are now opposed to intervention in

their behalf

Mr. McMullen denied that Kossuth is the guest of the nation, in the sense at present enertained; he was offered an asylum, and in that point of view, he (Mr. M.) had been willing to welcome him. But after what happened since his liberation, he would not, had he the opportunity, again record his vote in favor of resolution which was passed during the last session of Congress.

The question was then put on an amendmen of Mr. Yates, that the Committee inform M. Kossuth that the United States would not view with indifference any struggle of Hungary against Austria and Russia; but there being no quorum, it was reported, and the House re-

The House again went into Committee, there

being a quorum present; when Mr. Cabell moved that the Committee, there being a quorum present; when Mr. Cabell moved that the Committee are a specific to the Manage of the course, which was negatived by a vote 61 to 77.

A matter was then made for a call of the House, when Mr. Cartter moved that it adjourn; which motion was carried, and the House adjourned at half-past 9 o clock [And thus this puerile game was kept u until another day was wasted in the discussion

of a resolution, which, but for factious opposi tion, would have passed in five minutes after its introduction.] FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

On motion of Mr. Cartter, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the resolution for appointing a Committee to welcome Kos Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair. The amendment to the amendment which was under consideration when the House ad journed on Wednesday, declaring that the people of the United States would not view

with indifference any interference of Russia with the affairs of Austria, was negatived—37 yeas-111 in the negative. A great variety of other amendments in addition to the amendment were made and lost, many of them containing mere verbal alterations, and all of them intended as pegs upon which to hang a few moments' speech. During the discussion that followed each of them, there

out encouragement, but was prepared to extend sympathy for nations that might be struggling for their rights. Whatever may be his view as to intervention, he would, when the proper time arrived, be prepared to express them; at present, that question was not before the House. Mr. Stevens, of Georgia, defended his con-duct, and that of the majority with which he

Mr. Walsh, of Maryland, said the President of France had refused permission to Kossuth to enter the country, and the House of Representa-

tives were following his example.

A number of amendments having been moveand negatived, there appeared to be no quorum about half-past three o'clock, when the Com-

mittee rose.

The House having resumed, a motion was carried, that when it adjourned it should adjourn to Monday

Several reports, one with reference to the Thrasher case, were sent down by message, and referred to appropriate Committees; and the House adjourned at a little past 4 o'clock.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5. Mr. Cartter said that he would move to suspend the rules for the consideration of the resolution that had formed the subject on which the House had already spent some days. Con-tinuing, Mr. C. remarked, that if anything was to be done in the premises, it must be done be-fore Friday next, when, he had understood, Kossuth will leave Washington.

The resolution of Mr. Cartter was then read,

s follows, for the information of the House: Resolved. That a committee of five be ap-pointed by the Speaker, to wait on Louis Kos-suth, and to introduce him to the House of

Representatives.
Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, demanded the year and nays on the motion to suspend the rules.

The motion to suspend prevailed—117 to 51. Mr. Cartter moved the previous question; it was seconded; and the yeas and nays being called on the resolution, it was adopted—yeas 123, nays 54.
Some other business of no important charac

ter was adopted, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discussing the resolution giving the Printing of the Census Report to Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong. Without coming to a conclusion, it adjourned In the House, a number of committees made reports, but none were of special interest. The louse then proceeded to discuss the President's

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

Ohio, bbl. - - - - 4.50 a 4.621

Southern, bbl. - - 4.371 a 4.623 Corn, mixed, per bushel - 0.65 a 0.00

Fork, Mess, pe	r b	DI.	*		13.12%	17	0,00
Lard, per lb.					0.0816	14	0.0916
	BA	LTI	TMO	R	W.		
Beef cattle-	-	-	-				
On the hoof			*		\$3.00	a	\$4.00
Net					6.00	8	6.75
Averaging gro	665			1	3.50		0.00
logs, live						8	6.50
flour and meal-	-						
Howard Street	1				4.00		0.00
Rye flour -							3.8114
Corn meal -						a	
Irain and seeds						777	
Wheat, red		*	1		0.82		0.88
Wheat, white					0.90	a	0.98
					0.73	a	0.00
Corn, white					0.53	11	0.54
Corn, yellow					0.55	14	0.56
Oats			*		0.30		0.36
Clover seed					4.94		5.00
rovisions—					200	***	-
Pork, Mess -					16.25		16.50
Pork, Prime					14.00		0.00
Shoulders -					8.87%	8	9.25
Sides					9.00	-	9.25
Hams							11.50
Lard, in bbls.,							0.00
Lard, in kegs,	Der	11	20		0.09		
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standing the disparaging remarks of Judge negative. There was consequently no quorum, the second occurrence of the kind since the Committee resumed. The roll was then called, hateful, can be carried. I have many fears in regard to California, that some portion of that country, if not the whole of it, will yet be cursed with the influence of slavery. So often have I written on the subject of California, that you are well acquainted with my views. Though Grier in relation to it during the treason trials. Its circulation is now larger than ever it was and the Chairman reported the circumstance melodious, picturesque, and wondrously beau-tiful poem; but, even better than it, I like "Leonatus." This is full of a simple, touching There being a quorum, the Committee re KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR .- Archibald Dixon sumed, when a motion was made that the Com-mittee rise; tellers being appointed, 10 voted in (Whig) was elected United States Senator, in place of Hon. Henry Clay, resigned, on the 30th